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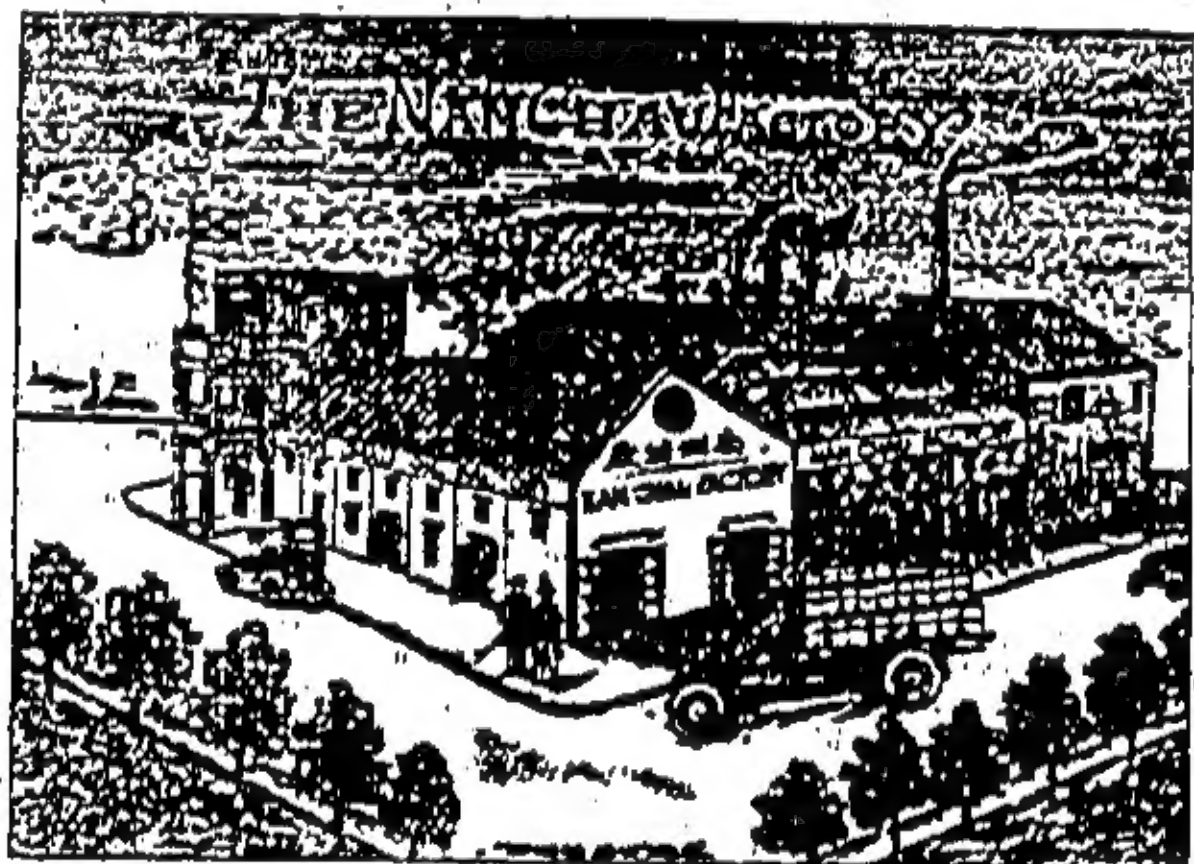
We are showing a large and complete assortment, our  
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Men's Wear Specialists.

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Manufactures the most Important Point is improvement, and in Dietetics  
Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil Butter or  
Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not  
guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery  
and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from  
Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with  
other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

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This Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

**IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER**

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type get worn; new sets of type  
are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity  
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Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from  
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varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may  
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Our Macaroni, Pasta Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli, or other kinds of our Soup  
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Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.  
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.  
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

# THE SHANTUNG QUESTION. PRESIDENT WILSON QUESTIONED.

In the latter part of the White House Conference at Washington, on August 10th, President Wilson, replying to Senator Johnson, said that the United States was not committed to any secret treaties when she entered the war.

The President added that his Fourteen Points were made without knowledge of the existence of treaties. He had advised China to enter into the war, but had made no promise to protect China's interests at the Peace Conference, "but China," he said, "knew we would do as well as we could."

Senator Johnson: You did make an attempt?

President Wilson: Oh, indeed I did. Very seriously.

Senator Johnson: And the decision reached was a disappointment to you?

President Wilson: I may frankly say it was.

The President referred to the presentation of the Japanese resolution on racial equality as "rather an expression of opinion or hope which was not pressed for action."

Senator Johnson asked how the United States voted on it, and President Wilson replied that he was not sure he was at liberty to answer, because that touches the intimacy of a great many controversies which have occurred in the Conference, and which it is not the interest of international good understanding that I should not answer.

Replying to Senator Johnson, President Wilson said the decision regarding Shantung had been reached "because I thought it was the best to be got in view of the definite engagements with Great Britain and France and the necessity of a unanimous decision which we held to be necessary in every case which we have decided."

Senator Borah and Johnson in a statement made later declared that their opposition to the League was justified, as President Wilson's construction left it clear and unmistakable that when the United States enters the League, it is under a compelling moral obligation, which other supporters contend we are under, to partake in disturbances, conflicts, settlements, and wars in Europe and Asia if any should arise, and it is quite true that under this construction Europe will necessarily be under the same compelling force to partake in the settlement of American affairs.

Professor E. T. Williams, formerly technical adviser to the American Peace Delegates on Far Eastern Questions, giving evidence before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that while in Paris President Wilson told him Great Britain and France were bound to support Japan's claim to Shantung, which Japan would only waive provided the China-Japanese Treaty of 1915 was executed.

When Professor Williams opposed either course, the President told him the war had been fought to establish the sanctity of treaties, and while some of them were unconscionable, it appeared necessary nevertheless to recognise them.

Professor Williams told the Committee he did not doubt that Japan would carry out her promise to return Shantung to China.

NEWSPAPERS AND LIBEL.  
DISCLOSURE OF SOURCE OF INFORMATION

In the Court of Appeal, on July 30th, an appeal was heard from an order of the judge in Chambers affirming the Master's order refusing permission in a libel action to a plaintiff to administer certain interrogatories to a defendant newspaper calling upon them to disclose the source of their information on which the alleged libel was based.

In giving judgment Lord Justice Bankes said that it was now well established that in an action for libel against an individual who was not carrying on the business of a newspaper, it was permissible to interrogate him whether he had justification for what he had said, or whether he might have been misled by the information given him. It was also established, so far as that Court was concerned, that there was an exception to that rule in the case of a newspaper. Counsel had, however, suggested that special circumstances existed in this case, which placed it outside the rule on which the exception was founded. The Court could not, however, decide an issue which would have to go before a jury for the purpose of saying whether special circumstances existed. All that he could say was that this was an action against a newspaper for libel, and in that case the rule which refused to order disclosures of the source of information applied and the appeal must be dismissed.

Lord Justice Scrutton agreed, and said that a comment alleged to be fair might become unfair if made from a malicious motive, and the proposed interrogatories might become very material in such a case. If one approached the matter outside the decided cases it seemed to his Lordship that there was much to be said in favour of asking questions as to the person from whom the information was received. There was, however, a rule or practice which had prevailed for many years, according to which this kind of interrogatory was not allowed in the case of a newspaper. He was bound by the previous decisions of the Court of Appeal, and there was nothing in the case which indicated any special circumstances which would take it out of the rule which affected newspapers. The appeal would be dismissed.

**CANADA AND THE FAR EAST.**

Canadian manufacturers are showing increasing interest in Oriental markets, largely owing to the reports on trade possibilities in the Far East brought back by the Canadian Trade Commissioner in China, who recently returned for a brief visit to the Dominion. The Canadian banks (see *The Times* Trade Supplement) are alive to the importance of developing trade with the Orient, and are opening branches in China and at Vladivostok. Shipping difficulties are becoming less severely felt, but exchange fluctuations are an obstacle to the growth of trans-Pacific trade. The paper and pulp industry of British Columbia is among those which are hoping to expand their Oriental trade to a very considerable extent.

# SHIPBUILDING. AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Mr. F. Mackay Edgar, head of Spiering & Co., who has known the United States intimately for a quarter of a century, has very little fear of American competition generally. In the matter of shipping he says their yards cannot turn out, and will not be able, for a long while, to turn out the special ships for special trades, which are the backbone of the British Mercantile Marine. Secondly, because their costs of construction are very far ahead of ours. Thirdly, because their expenses in operating a ship are also at least 50 per cent. heavier than ours. Fourthly, because they have not even the beginning of that wonderful network of shipping agencies which our own people have built up round the world. Fifthly, because a mercantile marine, which is a necessity to us, is a luxury to them. Sixthly, because the instinct for the sea has been very greatly impaired on the other side of the Atlantic, and because the ordinary American can always get a better paid and more congenial job on land. Ten years from now we shall have won back all that the war has forced us to yield, and American shipowners will be very gladly transferring their vessels to the British register.

**WE CAN ALWAYS HOLD OUR OWN.**

In a recent speech on his return from a visit to several important United States shipbuilding yards, including the vast Hog Island establishment, Sir Joseph Davies, K.B.E., the well-known South Wales financier, said to the Directors and shareholders of Messrs. J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., Cowes, I.W., at the annual general meeting: "I should like to mention one thing in regard to America, where I have had the opportunity of seeing the shipbuilding there, the old yards and the new yards, and that is that I have come back satisfied that we can always hold our own in shipbuilding, unless a great change is brought about on the other side."

**COST OF SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.**

The present cost of ship construction in Japan (says the British Consul-General at Kobe), is approximately 300 yen per ton for cargo steamers and 400 yen per ton for tank steamers. The cost in the United States of America, some time after the Armistice, was declared, was reported at \$108.37 per ton for cargo steamers and \$138.05 for tank steamers. In view of the higher cost obtaining in Japan, the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. have been unable to accept orders coming from America. The cost of tonnage in Japan sunk at one time to the figure of somewhere about 200 yen, but the prospect of increased requirements in view of repositioning enemy countries created a more favourable market. The present figures, which are higher than the recently ruling, are still well below the price offered by the Kokusai Kaisha Kaisha (International Steamship Co.) which have purchased at 250 yen. According to a well-known Japanese shipbuilding authority, some shipbuilding companies are diverting some of their efforts to the manufacture of machinery rather than maintain their whole establishment for the purpose of turning out ships.

**THE MANILA FREE ZONE PROPOSAL.**

The question of making a "free zone" at the port of Manila (which was first mooted in 1910), has acquired fresh interest with the presentation in the Legislature of a Bill providing for an appropriation for the purpose. This Bill (states the Acting British Consul at Manila in a recent report) has formed the subject of editorial in local newspapers, and whilst the plan has met with general approval, it is urged that the sum at present recommended for the scheme is entirely inadequate. It is pointed out that for the plan to succeed, not only three or four new piers are required, but many large warehouses would have to be constructed. It is also remarked that Manila is at present the most expensive port in the Far East for ships to enter. Unless the internal revenue of 1 per cent. and the wharfage tax of 81 (gold) per gross ton are abolished, Manila merchants would have little chance of competing successfully. The cost of labour has also risen. Dock men and stevedore men receive from 2 to 2.50 pesos per day. These facts must also be taken into calculation when considering the possibility of competition with Singapore and Hongkong, where the Chinese coolie gets 30 cents a day and probably does half as much again as the Filipino labourer.

**OBJECTS OF THE PROPOSAL.**

By establishing a free zone it is hoped to make an opportunity for Manila for the supply of American goods to all parts of the Far East and India. The idea has, of course, the support of local American firms, who see in it a chance to obtain a larger share of the import trade in the Far East. Even with proposed improvements it is doubtful, however, if shippers would countenance the extra handling of their merchandise as far as the China trade is concerned. It is difficult to appreciate how Manila will absorb the present transit trade of Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Singapore.

In the case of the first two, its geographical position would seem to make competition from Manila impossible. In order to reach the great hinterland of Hongkong and Shanghai the cargo would have to be carried forward by subsidiary shipping lines, which would, as stated above, involve at least one extra handling of the cargo, not to speak of the delay of the detour via Manila. Moreover, nearly all steamship lines calling at Manila also call at Hongkong and Shanghai, which fact would appear to make it impossible for Manila to compete with these ports. For Japan, Manila as a distributing centre seems

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# TRADE REPORT. EXPORTS.

"LARD.—There is a pretty steady demand from France, but, owing to the freight difficulty and high exchange, no business has resulted so far. We make the local market slightly firmer, as dealers are now asking 50 cents to \$1 per cask above last week's prices.

CHINESE TOBACCO LEAF.—The English and Continental markets are unable to pay the very high prices now being asked by dealers, and, as a consequence, we have no business to report under this heading.

CASIA OILS.—A very fair business has been done in 75/80 per cent. oil at about 222 per cask, but holders are now demanding 220 for this grade. The 50/55 per cent. grade can be had at 221 1/2.

ANISER OIL is quiet at \$163.  
YUON OIL is neglected at \$30.  
TEA OIL commands no business. The closing rate is \$23.50.

FRUIT OIL.—No. 1 \$30, No. 2 \$25.25. There is nothing doing.

TIN.—90 per cent. at \$83.94 per cent. at \$80, and 90 per cent. at \$75. All are quiet.

STAINLESS is neglected at \$28.  
GALVANIZED is quoted at \$44, with no business.

ANTHRA.—90 per cent. 22 1/2 per ton. There are no buyers.

KWANGSAL CAMPHOR.—There is a small stock. Holders are asking 222 1/2.

GALANGAL.—Good quality at \$6.25 per cask; small business.

TURNERIC.—\$15 per cask; nothing doing.

RICE.—Our market continued to rule very quiet until towards the end of last week, when a slightly better feeling prevailed owing to a few enquiries having come to hand from America. No business, however, of any importance has been put through so far for shipment to the Pacific Coast.

The following remarks about the general rice situation in Japan may prove of interest:—The quantity of rice produced in 1917 and available in 1918 was 34,588,000 koku, and the quantity of Formosan, Korean and foreign rice imported during the course of 1918 was 4,647,000 koku, making a total of 39,235,000 koku, from which 254,000 koku were exported and the balance of 38,981,000 koku was consumed at home.

In 1918, the quantity of rice produced in Japan and available in 1919 was 34,669,000 koku, while the quantity of rice imported from Formosa, Korea and elsewhere up to the middle of May was 4,600,000 koku, making a total of 39,269,000 koku.

Setting aside 300,000 koku for export, the balance, 38,969,000 koku, is over far home consumption in 1919, showing a surplus of 723,000 koku over the quantity available for home consumption in 1918.

The Government also expects that Korean rice to the amount of 1,500,000 koku will be imported into Japan during the autumn of 1919.

As even a bumper crop in Japan requires to be supplemented by considerable imports of foreign rice, the heavy imports of the present year are easily explained.

The Japanese Press point out that the figures for 1918 do not take into account 2,000,000 or 1 1/2 million koku which must have been carried forward from 1917, thus making a total of 39,269,000 koku.

Imports of Korean rice to the extent of 1 1/2 million koku cannot be counted on, and, finally, that the Government has forgotten to make allowances for the increase in population. The Press also points out that it is not sufficient that demand and supply should be arithmetically even, but that there should also be a margin of 3 to 4 million koku ready to be carried from one year to another.

Our closing quotations are as follows:—  
Siam Straight Rice \$14.75.  
Siam Usual \$13.50.  
Saigon Long \$12.75.  
Saigon Round \$12.50.  
Peking White Rice No. 1 \$17.50 (extra).  
Peking White Rice No. 1 \$14.50 (ordinary).  
Wuhu White Rice \$10.50.

**BOLSHEVIST MANIFESTO TO CHINA.**

A wireless message from Moscow sent out on August 29th, gives the text of a manifesto which is being printed in Chinese for circulation in China and Central Asia.

The manifesto, self-styled "fraternal words" to all the people of China, states that the Workers' and Peasants' Government have annulled all secret treaties concluded by the Tsar's Government with Japan, China, and its former allies, and renounce Russian claims to the contributions accruing from the Boxer uprising in 1900, and all special privileges and all "factories" of Russian merchants in China.

The Soviet Government are, says the document, prepared to negotiate with Chinese people through their representatives concerning all other questions, and suggests that, as the Bolsheviks are the sole allies of the Chinese, the Chinese people as represented by the Government shall open immediately official relations with Soviet Russia and send their representatives to meet "our advanced Army."

The army is taking the message and is marching to the East to liberate Siberia from the Bandit Kolchak and Japan, his ally.

Abund considering the Japanese shipping facilities.

This leaves the possibility of competition with Singapore as a mart for the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Indo-China, and India. Singapore would also appear to enjoy the advantage over Manila of having a large hinterland, especially when the railway through to Siam has been completed. As regards the Dutch East Indies and Indo-China there seems to be a real possibility of effective competition from Manila. As a result of the war the trade routes in the Far East have undergone some change, and there has been a large substitution in Far Eastern markets of American for European goods. By making Manila a free port, American merchants hope to hold and increase this trade, and to attract buyers from these trade areas to Manila, where arrangements would be made for the inspection of goods in the free port area.

# PEKING NOTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, October 1st.

AN INTERESTING RUMOUR.

Peking was stirred yesterday by a report conveyed, so it is said, in a telegram to the Government from a confidential agent in Canton, that Wu Ting-fang and others, taking advantage of the absence of General Luk Wing-tung in Kwangsi, had planned to declare an independent government, comprising the seceding provinces, in the hope of obtaining foreign recognition. What truth there is in the report cannot be ascertained at the time of writing.

FINANCIAL.

This might be a standing heading. The subject, like the post, is always with us. Reports had it that the Government had contracted several small loans, the proceeds of which, with the two million dollars Customs surplus, would tide them over the mid-autumn festival. The Customs surplus will be released, but there have been no short-term loans, as suggested.

Peking, however, is hopeful that the present partial control of the situation, as represented by the appointment of General Chin Yung-peng as acting Premier, will appeal to the Powers and that they will sanction a substantial advance under the twenty-four million dollar Reorganisation loan. Hope is reinforced by the knowledge that the several bank representatives in Peking have recommended favourable consideration of the application. Rumours are numerous regarding other financial transactions, but none of them can be trusted.

DR. REINSCH AN ADVISER.

When certain vernacular newspapers announced that Dr. Reinsch, the late U.S. Minister to Peking, had been appointed Adviser to the Chinese Government at a salary of \$30,000 per annum, a denial was promptly forthcoming. Chinese in a position to know assure me that the report is absolutely true. Dr. Reinsch will act as counsellor on diplomatic, commercial, and political matters to the Chinese Government, but will reside in America. The agreement, which dates from to-day, is for a period of three years.

OCTOBER FIRST.

To-day's flags are being removed, and winter uniform has been donned by officials. Soldiers in padded garments must feel uncomfortable in the warm sunshine, but they will doubtless admit that the change has its advantages.

APPLYING THE SCREW.

Japanese and Russians have apparently been playing the game on the Amur River. Complaints have reached the Chinese Government that the Chinese cruisers on the Amur were being blocked by the Russians acting at the instigation of the Japanese. The crews were starving and an appeal was made to consider their plight. The Japanese repudiate any complicity in this action. Inquiry to-day elicited the information that the incident was spurious. The Russians recognising the right of Chinese steamers to navigate the Sungari and Amur rivers and the right of Chinese warships to be present to protect them. A Commission composed of Chinese and Russians will draw up regulations for the control of the riverine trade. Another Chinese grievance has been removed. When the revolution broke out in Russia, certain Russian ships on the Amur were sold to Chinese. Subsequently the Russian authorities confiscated these ships and declined to return them. Now they admit that the sale was a proper one, and the vessels are to be restored to their owners.

OPIMUM BURNING.

There have been several opium-burnings in the capital, but none so publicly as that which took place on Sunday morning, when seizures of opium, pipes, paraphernalia, etc., were destroyed in incinerators which had been erected on the open space outside the Temple of Agriculture. Members of the International Anti-Opium Association were present at the invitation of General Wang Huai-chang, and two experts pronounced that the exhibits were *bona-fide*. Members of the Association were subsequently entertained to tiffin by the General.

THE STUDENT MOVEMENT.

This morning it was reported that students from Tientsin, Tanfan, and elsewhere were determined to make a demonstration against the signing of the Treaty with Germany. A body of young men did find its way to the neighbourhood of the Hsinzhumen, and later in the day 25 of their number were arrested. I am informed that they do not belong to the student body, and they are suspected of having been hired to create trouble.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Japanese-owned English daily published in Tientsin has made its debut and promises not to defend everything that is Japanese, just because it is Japanese. Such frankness will, no doubt, be appreciated, and there will be many watching to see that the paper lives up to its promise. The end of this month is to witness the advent of the *Peking Herald*, which will champion Japan's cause in the capital. Mr. Satoh, the editor, is already here. Through the agency of Reuters, Mr. Miller announces that he was engaged as foreign editor and literary reviser in April last, and that that engagement stands.

Captain Pat O'Brien left for the United Kingdom on Tuesday.

Mr. F. A. Smith special correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, has arrived in Peking from Omaha. He will remain in the Orient about a year.

DID HE INTEND TO LOOT THE BANK?

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being a rogue and a vagabond.

Defendant was hanging about the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank early yesterday morning, and when challenged by an Indian constable could not give a satisfactory answer.

Mr. Smith asked if defendant had intended to loot the bank.

Inspector Cashman replied that he did not know what the man's intentions were.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the Season will be held on SUNDAY next, OCTOBER 19th, to an anchorage half-mile East of Channel Rocks. Race programmes are being sent to Members. [1388]

## MATS AND MATTING.

DUTCH Firm of high standing is open to represent thoroughly reliable Exporter in MATS AND MATTING on agency terms, or to buy for his own account. Best reference at disposal. Letters to be addressed to O.V. 8793 c/o D.V. Alta's Adv. Ag., Amsterdam, Holland. [1385]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS FOR THE SEASON 1919-1920.

THE Lists in connection with the above are now posted at the Race Course and the Hongkong Club. COST PER PONY, Hongkong, \$300.-cfl. The lists will positively close on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1919. By Order, G. W. GEGG, Acting Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, October 8th, 1919. [1383]

## WANTED.

By Old Established Firm in South of China an ASSISTANT who is conversant with the inspection of Raw Silk. Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1387]

## G. R. NOTICE.

ALL Persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, intending to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of a passport will not be allowed to leave the Colony. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. E. D. O. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, September 24th, 1919. [140]

## BUNKER COAL.

## SILIMPON (SEBATTI) COAL.

THE ONLY BRITISH COAL ON THE HONGKONG MARKET.

THIS COAL is imported direct from the Mines in British North Borneo. It is a high-class steam coal, very economical, and equal to Best Japanese Lump. It is easy burning, of high calorific value, and equally suitable for Marine or Land Boilers. Prices on application to—BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Sole Agents, The Cowrie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. [1387]

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Hap Hong and Hankow Roads, T.S. K.L.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management. Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

## BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor. 910]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS &amp; LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Baharian, American, Continental, and South African Ports.

## THE Homebased Mail Steamer "DUNERA."

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about NOVEMBER 19th, 1919, taking cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co. 4 Box 112, Des Vaux Road, Central.

## AUCTIONS

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of October, 1919, at 8 a.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Fms.	Area in Sq. Rds.	Area in Sq. M.	Area in Sq. C.	Area in Sq. L.	Area in Sq. T.	Area in Sq. B.	Area in Sq. P.	Area in Sq. S.	Area in Sq. D.	Area in Sq. C.	Area in Sq. L.	Area in Sq. T.	Area in Sq. B.	Area in Sq. P.	Area in Sq. S.	Area in Sq. D.
130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"

1931 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.

IN ONE LOT

This ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions: Length 283 feet, Breadth 33 feet 6 inches, and Depth 18 feet 6 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspections of the vessel please apply to—

Messrs. KUNG YUEN, 223 Wing Lok Street, or

Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBON, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Vendors' Solicitors.

to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer. [1383]

Also

Navy Blue Serge, in very good condition—7 yds or 8 yds suit length.

10 cases Ladders.

30 cases Laundry Bar 3 sp.

30 doz. Superb Rose Soap.

35 tins each 10 lb. Australian Biscuits in good condition.

4 Bales best quality Canadian Leather.

100 cases "Heart" Brand Brandy, bottled by J. G. Monnet & Co., Cognac.

40 Red & Grey Blankets.

15 Sea Rugs.

30 cases Australian Jam in very good condition.

30 pairs Ladies Shoes.

30 doz. Champagne, Port and Sherry Glasses.

4 doz. Soda Water Tumblers (Crystal).

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, October 11th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.

FLAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), October 15th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Rooms.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Also

Navy Blue Serge, in very good condition—7 yds or 8 yds suit length.

10 cases Ladders.

30 cases Laundry Bar 3 sp.

30 doz. Superb Rose Soap.

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30 pairs Ladies Shoes.

30 doz. Champagne, Port and Sherry Glasses.

4 doz. Soda Water Tumblers (Crystal).

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, October 11th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.

FLAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, October 16th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Ward-robe, Desk, Chair, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table, Bookcase, Armchair, Curio, Crochery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Tablecloths, Hat-stands and a long line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, October 11th, 1919.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

51, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.3. Eng. Telegrams—Coca 1.

"Procomer", Grace Lon. Bent y & Private GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE EXPERTS, BUYERS AND SHIPPERS.

All enquiries receive prompt attention. [1321]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., 5, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17th, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 11th to October 31st, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, October 2nd, 1919. [1330]

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, will be held at the Howoogo Hotel on MONDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving, the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Office of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. In such copy the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the old Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink. Should the Meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification, the proposed Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed.

That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof. Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened. Dated this 9th day of October, 1919. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [1371]

## GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTERS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 25th September to 17th October, 1919, both days inclusive. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Colonial Register. Hongkong, September 25th, 1919. [1372]

## TO LET.

No. 4, Conduit Road, 9 ROOMS and out-houses. Possession November 1st.

Apply to—F. M. GUTIERREZ, "THE BIRD CAGE," or at Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & Co. [1382]

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. 21

## TO LET, FURNISHED.

No. 12, THE PARK, for 18 months from about November 1st, next. Six Rooms, Radiators, Grass Lawn Tennis Court.

Apply to—PALMER & TURNER, Alexandra Buildings. 1255

## FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH," No. 131, 4th Floor, 8-Roomed House, with Large Garden.

Apply to—LOXLEY & CO., York Buildings. 1255

## THE CALL FOR ECONOMY

and

## THE COST OF LIVING.

To those who realise the urgent necessity for greater economy and to those who are confronted with the great problem of the increased cost of living, we would suggest that one of the foremost factors in reducing expenses is the intelligent and consistent cultivation of home gardens.

## GRACE &amp; CO.,

Dealers in Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 69.

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## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST



FOR 25 YEARS

POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE

ADVERTISING

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

BIRTH.

COURTNEY—At Tsingtao, on October 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. N. COURTNEY—a daughter. [1387]

## MARRIAGE.

EWENS—KELLEHER.—At Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, on September 1st, Bernard C. Ewens, M.B. (late Capt. R.A.M.C.), son of late CRASBY EWENS, Hongkong, to Mary, daughter of late JAMES KELLEHER, D.L., Bengal Civil Service.

## DEATH.

GRIEVE.—At Orchard Place, Thornton, Fifeshire, Scotland, on October 2nd, SARAH ANN BARCLAY, beloved wife of James Grieve, aged 48 years. (By cable).

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

"The Daily Press."

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 11TH, 1919.

## GERMANY'S DESIGNS IN RUSSIA.

CONCURRENTLY with the evacuation of Russian territory by the British forces the German troops in the Baltic Provinces have started an offensive with the object, it is believed, of advancing through Latvia to the Bolshevik front in order to co-operate with the "White" Russian Armies. Apparently, they have already captured Riga after fierce fighting, but the Letts and Estonians declare that they will offer a most determined resistance to the invaders, who have no right to be in their neighbourhood. Under the terms of the Peace Treaty provided that the north-eastern corner of Prussia above Memel should be ceded to the Associated Powers, and that the eastern frontiers of Prussia should be settled by a plebiscite, an inter-Allied Commission to arrange for a "free, fair and secret vote." The German troops were to move out of the occupied area within eighteen days of the signing of peace, but this they have stubbornly refused to do in defiance of the orders issued by the Berlin Government under pressure from the Allies. It has been suspected for some time that this refusal was due to some sinister motive. A month ago General Gouva warned the

Supreme Council at Paris that the presence of the German troops was dangerous from both a military and political point of view, adding that they were making the Baltic Provinces the basis for intervention in Russia. In reply to a threat that all financial aid and food supplies would be suspended until the Baltic regions were evacuated, the German Government pleaded their "impotence." They invited, however, the appointment of a joint Commission to enforce evacuation, and this proposal was accepted on the understanding that all pay and supplies should be withheld from the occupying force. General von DER GOLTZ is reported to have written to the Chief of the Allied Mission at Riga alleging that Lettish and Estonian troops were massing on the demarcation line and pleading that he was unable to remove the German troops until these forces were withdrawn. This was obviously only a pretext for remaining. The German Free Corps in Courland almost immediately proclaimed their intention of staying to protect the German frontiers against the Bolsheviks. Major BISHOP, commanding the "Iron Division" at Mitau, went further, declaring that he would join the Russians and "help them to free their homeland from the Bolshevik scourge of humanity." Col. BRUNSDORF, alias Prince CHRISTOFF, the Russo-German commander, has declared war on the Lettish Government on the ground that they wish to conclude peace with the Bolsheviks. The Lettish Government, however, tell a very different tale. They complain that the German troops in Courland have done their utmost to prevent the Letts from fighting the Bolsheviks, even going so far as to attack them in the rear when they began a fresh offensive and freed a considerable area. Even von der Goltz contradicts himself if the statement attributed to him be true that, although he has been recalled, the troops under his command will remain, for they have finished with the German Government and with Germany, where there is no food or work for them. At first sight it may seem curious that after coquetting with the Bolsheviks the Germans should now be assuming an attitude of hostility to them, but it has to be borne in mind that there are two parties in Germany—the royalists or militarists, and the rest. In their extremity the German militarists were willing to ally themselves with any group that appeared likely to serve their purpose during the war, and since the fall of the Kerensky Government LENIN and Trotsky have held the reins of power. At the moment their fortunes appear to be waning, and it may be, as the Times suggests, that the Germans are anxious to help to administer the coup de grace in order to "pose as the saviours of the country. According to General VISSIKOVSKY, the noted anti-German ex-commander at Petrograd, the plan is to instal a German monarchical regime. "Already there are rumours of the formation of a "West Russian" Government, with two of its members in Berlin directing propaganda for recruiting an army to co-operate with General DENIKIN and Admiral KOLCHAK. The situation is clearly serious, for, as Sir GEORGE BUCHANAN, our former Ambassador at Petrograd, points out, if we allow Germany to make Russia a German Colony we shall be confronted with a Germany far more powerful than before the war. It is the duty of the German Government to enforce respect for their authority and to restrain those who are breaking the terms of the Peace Treaty, and, despite all pleas to the contrary, General Gouva says they are in a position to command obedience. Their attitude in this matter will be a good test of their sincerity.

Major-General H. R. Davies, who has just been appointed to command a division of the Territorial Force, has seen war service in China.

Paymaster-Capt. W. L. Geyt Patten, C.B., who was Secretary to the Hongkong Commodore from 1895 to 1908, has been retired at his own request.

A "pleasing feature of the Harbour Race this year is the entrance of a lady competitor. It is hoped that many others will follow her example in the future.

According to an American report China raises one hundred million pigs annually. An expert statistician calculates that, if the whole hundred million were gathered together in a flock and their tails pulled, very little would be heard of the Irish Question.—Punch

A marriage has been arranged between Lieut.-Col. W. Collingridge, M.D., barrister-at-law, formerly Medical Officer of the City and Port of London, and Ada Monetta, second daughter of the late Captain H. G. Monetta, R.N., C.M.G., of Hongkong, and Shirley, Southampton.

The Naval and Military Record states that Admiral Kolchak has publicly thanked the chief of the British Naval Mission, the commander of the Kent, as well as the officers and crews of the Kent and Suffolk, for the valour they displayed in engagements on the Kama river.

The book of photographs to be sent to Lady May from the women of the Colony will be on exhibition at the Helena May Institute until Saturday next. Some more photographs and some further names have been added. This is the last chance of seeing the collection, as, on Saturday, it is to be packed for the mail on the 21st.

The engagement is announced of Ralph Granville Sharp, younger son of the late Edmund Sharp (Hongkong) and Mrs. Sharp, The Cedars, Morland Avenue, Eroydon, and Violet Barnes Lawrence, younger daughter of the late Captain L. A. W. Barnes Lawrence, R.N., Harbour Master, Hongkong, and Mrs. Barnes Lawrence, The Little House, Angmering, Sussex.

Orders have been issued for the destroyers Ambrose, Marston and Houshine, and six submarines to leave Devonport for the China Station, their port of destination being Hongkong. The remaining six submarines for the China station will proceed, at a later date, under escort of the Bonaventure to Malta, and from the latter base to Hongkong under escort of the light cruiser Colombo.

The Bazaar Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has decided to hold the Society's annual bazaar on December 7th. Preparations are now in progress to make this year's bazaar a record success, and the Committee hope that those generous patrons who have assisted so liberally on former occasions by financial help or by the contribution of prizes will continue to extend their kind patronage to this year's bazaar.

Admiral A. P. Stoddart, who was second in command of the British Squadron which settled the hark of Admiral Count von Spee's Squadron at the Battle of Falkland Islands, told a few hitherto unpublished facts at a recent Navy League meeting in Bristol. Speaking about the cruiser Kent he said that in her engagement with the German cruisers she received a shell through one of her casemates, and the "flash" of the shell went down towards the magazine passage. Had the "flash" fired a charge the cruiser would have been blown up. In referring to the Kent's fight with the Narvik, the Admiral said "the Kent got within range and soon finished her."

Towards the end of August, a cable was received in England from Capt. A. E. Hodgins (who retired from the service of the Douglas Steamship Co. a few months ago), reporting the death of his wife. Capt. and Mrs. Hodgins left Australia on July 28th, for England, via Cape Colony, and the cable was despatched from Durban on August 14th. Capt. and Mrs. Hodgins are very old residents of Hongkong, and Capt. Hodgins and his son will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in the Far East. Lieut. Charles Hodgins, the son, who had the misfortune to be for some time a prisoner-of-war in Germany, is, at the present time, stationed in Dublin, and has naturally been very eagerly looking forward to the return of his parents.

## SHANGHAI RESIDENTS HONOURED.

Information has reached Shanghai that three well-known local men have received the Order of the British Empire, and a fourth has been made a Member of the Order. The details are—

O.B.E.—Lt.-Col. P. A. Cox, Black Watch.

O.B.E.—Lt.-Col. J. E. Needham, West Yorkshires.

Capt. J. T. Ford, Hampshire Regiment.

M.B.E.—Capt. J. C. Bonstow, Duke of Cornwall's.

Lt.-Col. Cox, who it is understood, was recently mentioned in despatches, in agent for the C.P.R. Lt.-Col. Needham, before going home on service, was in the Public Works Department, while Captains Ford and Bonstow were in the Finance Department of the Municipal Council.—N.O. Daily News.

The opening cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club will take place next Sunday.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Surgeon-Capt. C. S. Woodwright, R.N., of Hongkong, has been awarded the C.B.E. (Military Division).

Lt.-Col. N. E. Tilney, R.A., who saw field service in China some years ago, has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

Lieut.-Colonel C. D. H. Moore, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on promotion, has taken over command of a battalion of that regiment. He served with the British Forces under General Bar-nardiston in the siege and capture of Tsingtao.



## GERMAN TROOPS CAPTURE RIGA:

### DELIBERATE SCHEMING BY GERMANY:

#### "PEACE OF THE WHOLE WORLD THREATENED:

LATVIA'S EARNEST APPEAL TO THE ALLIES:

ALLIES COERCIVE MEASURES TO BE CARRIED OUT.

## BRITAIN'S ENCOURAGING TRADE OUTLOOK.

### KING OF ITALY THREATENS TO ABDICATE.

#### LATENT CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN DESIGNS IN RUSSIA.

##### LETTLAND APPEALS TO THE ALLIES

PARIS, October 10th.  
The Government of Lettland has telegraphed to the Peace Conference that the German troops in Courland have done their utmost to prevent the Letts from fighting the Bolsheviks.

When the Letts recently began a fresh offensive and freed a considerable area, the Germans attacked them in the rear, on 8th October.

The Lett Government begs the Allies to take immediate decisive measures to force Germany to conform with the Peace Treaty, which she has thus violated.

The appeal concludes by declaring that the alliance formed between Germany and Germanophile Russia threatens not merely the independence of Lettland but the peace of the whole world. The Lett Government will defend the independence of their country to the last drop of blood.

##### GERMAN ADVANCE ON RIGA.

LONDON, October 10th.  
Reuter learns that there is no definite news of the reported advance of General von Der Goltz's troops on Riga, but skirmishing is known to have occurred between the Lettish and Germano-Russian detachments.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH THE "WHITE" RUSSIAN ARMIES.

There are indications that the Germans intend to advance through Latvia to the Bolshevik front with a view to co-operating with the "White" Russian armies.

##### "THE MOST DETERMINED" OPPOSITION.

The Letts and the Estonians will offer the most determined opposition in Lettland. The Lettish Generalissimo, however, has declared that the situation is very serious, that the Lettish troops are insufficiently organised and unable to resist the more numerous and better equipped troops of General von Der Goltz and Colonel Bermond. Consequently, he has asked for Estonian aid.

#### IMPERIALISTIC GERMAN OFFEN- SIVE.

The latest aggression of the troops of von Der Goltz and Bermond is regarded as the first sign of an Imperialistic German offensive towards the east. The cards of the German reactionaries are now upon the table.

##### GERMAN FORCE OF 20,000.

LONDON, October 10th.  
The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Riga, telegraphing on October 9th, states that a German force of 20,000 is attacking the Letts on a ten miles front a few miles outside Riga.

##### THE ATTACK ON RIGA.

LONDON, October 10th.  
A Lettish official statement says that the Germano-Russians are attacking towards Riga on a front of 30 kilometres between St. Olai and the coast, and have occupied Schlock. German armoured cars and aeroplanes were used. An attempt was made to bomb Riga. The attack was generally repulsed sanguinarily. Two German companies were cut up with machine-guns. The fighting continues.

Another account declares that the enemy attacked repeatedly all night long with overwhelming numbers, but were unsuccessful.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Riga, where British and French warships have cleared their decks for action.

##### COLONEL BERMOND'S SUCCESS.

BERLIN, October 11th.  
The Lokal Anzeiger has received a telegram from Libau stating that, after severe fighting in the marshes before Riga, Col. Bermond's forces yesterday morning captured the suburbs of Riga. This morning they captured Thorenberg by an assault and occupied the Drina bridge.

##### GERMANS OCCUPY RIGA.

LONDON, October 10th.  
The Daily Mail correspondent at Helsingfors, telegraphing on October 9th, states that Colonel Bermond's advance guard of Germano-Russian troops occupied Riga in the morning.

The extent of the fighting and the composition of the troops is not known. It is believed that the assailants numbered 10,000.

#### PUZZLING SITUATION IN COUR- LAND.

LONDON, October 11th.

Colonel Bermond, not Bernodt, is described in Berlin as Generalissimo of the West Russian Volunteer Army, but that that Army is largely German was confirmed by the interview with General von Der Goltz at Mitau and published by Reuter's correspondent at Hamburg.

It is said that only the German soldiers who joined Colonel Bermond are remaining in Courland. They are now foreigners whom no Government could recall at the Entente's orders.

##### COLONEL BERMOND'S NOTE TO THE ENTENTE.

BERLIN, October 11th.

Colonel Bermond handed a note to the Entente representatives at Mitau on October 8th. It says that, as head of the Russian Army in the Western Provinces, he has concluded an agreement with the commanders of the German troops occupying the country guaranteeing the gradual withdrawal of their troops to Germany, but the Lett and Estonian troops violated the neutral zone and attacked his troops which were replacing German posts.

He is therefore compelled to occupy a new line which will facilitate his advance against the Bolsheviks. He hopes that the Allied Powers will support him in accordance with the Treaty concluded with "my country."

##### A NOTE TO GERMANY.

Colonel Bermond also sent a note to the German Government, expressing "Russia's thanks for the unforgettable services which the German troops rendered in saving the Russian border provinces from Bolshevikism."

##### COLONEL BERMOND'S BOLD ACTION.

COPENHAGEN, October 11th.  
A telegram from Riga states that Col. Bermond has proclaimed Courland and Mitau as belonging to the Russian Government. He has assumed the title of Governor General. He is supported by the German Baltic barons.

##### DELIBERATE SCHEMING BY GERMANY.

LONDON, October 10th.  
The latest official news very strongly confirms the view that Germany is deliberately scheming to secure a "centre" position in Russia by the German troops occupying Petrograd and then posing as the saviours of the country.

The Russian General Miller and the troops in North Russia have declined a chance to leave the country aboard British warships for political reasons.

Numbers of British desired to remain, but, in order to prevent misunderstanding, all were evacuated. General Rawlinson sails on October 11th. The British evacuation of Murmansk will be completed in a few days.

##### ALLIES COERCIVE MEASURES TO BE CARRIED OUT.

PARIS, October 10th.  
The French Mission to the Baltic States has transmitted to the Supreme Council the renewed refusal of General von Der Goltz to retire.

The Council has adopted Marshal Foch's Note as regards the evacuation of the Baltic Provinces, informing Germany that the coercive measures planned by the Allies will be carried out unless the orders of the Peace Conference are obeyed.

Furthermore, an Inter-Allied Commission will be sent to the Baltic to supervise the execution of the Allied measures.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### GENERAL VON DER GOLTZ INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, October 10th.  
General von Der Goltz, interviewed by the Chicago Tribune correspondent at Mitau prior to his departure for Germany, said that though he had been recalled the German troops would remain, or rather the Russian troops, for they had finished with the German Government and Germany, where there was no work or food for them. Formerly such men went to America. Now that that was impossible, they have come to the Baltic Provinces.

#### A SITUATION FRAUGHT WITH DANGER.

LONDON, October 10th.

The whole Russian situation is daily growing more dangerous and more complex.

All that is publicly known is that the plan of co-operation through the Baltic Provinces and the so-called "North-West Russian" Government has broken down owing, it is believed, to the refusal of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak to guarantee the independence of these States because that would be incompatible with the "Undivided Russia" for which they are fighting. Therefore the Baltic Provinces are tentatively negotiating peace with the Bolsheviks, but Germany's attitude is the crux of the position.

She continues strenuously to deny that she is encouraging General von Der Goltz, but the latter remains on the spot with 110,000 troops, and is undoubtedly establishing relations with numerous Russians of the old regime who object to the independence of the Baltic Provinces, and regard the overthrow of Bolshevism as merely the prelude to the restoration of old Russia with their rights, privileges and property intact.

It is regarded as significant in this connection that General Denikin has a German General in charge of his cavalry. The Times, referring to the gravity of the situation, points out that while Bolshevism is undoubtedly doomed, the point is: What will succeed it? A Russia moulded by the ideals of Germany or one moulded by the ideals of the Allies?

The Times warns the British Government that an unfriendly Russia could upset peace in the East. Moreover, the situation in Turkey is serious, and Russia and Turkey command the back door to India. Hence Great Britain, says the Times, cannot ignore the growing gravity of the position.

##### BOLSHEVNIK NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BALTIC STATES.

HELSINKI, October 10th.  
M. Tehtcherin has agreed to hold a peace discussion with the Baltic States at Dorpat. He suggests it should begin on October 12th.

##### GERMANS DECLARE WAR ON LETTLAND.

LONDON, October 10th.  
The Times correspondent in Berlin states that Colonel Bermond, otherwise Prince Trutskoff, the Russo-German commander of the main German force in the Baltic, has been reinforced and has declared war on the Lettish Government, asserting that the latter wishes to conclude peace with the Bolsheviks.

##### THE "NORTH WEST" GOVERN- MENT'S FIRST LOAN.

LONDON, October 10th.  
The Freiheit says that the so-called "West Russian" Government in Berlin promoted its first loan with a banker who has disappeared. The security offered for the loan, which was for £15,000,000, was the property of the new State which it was hoped to conquer.

##### NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

PARIS, October 10th.  
Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the Trade Union Deputation's advocacy of the nationalisation of mines, adhered to his policy as announced in the House of Commons.

He declared that if the people were convinced that the experiment should be tried they had the machinery to carry it out. The Government had definitely decided that it could not undertake State management of mines, which would not save expense or increase the output.

Therefore the Government abided by its other proposals, namely to buy out all the owners' mining royalties, to nationalise coal deposits, to improve the conditions of life of the miners, and to give them an effective voice in the conditions affecting their health, the safety of the mines, and the management of the whole business.

The deputation was headed by Mr. Stuart Bunning, and included all the Miners' Executive, also Mr. R. Smillie, Mr. T. Boverman, Mr. Will Thorne and others.

There have been strong expressions of dissatisfaction at the nature of the Premier's reply, and a great nationalist propaganda is being planned.

##### WAR REVELATIONS.

##### DRAMATIC SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, October 11th.  
A debate in the French Chamber led to sensational revelations regarding the failure of the French offensive in the Champagne district in April, 1917.

M. Painleve, then Minister for War, told the Chamber that the Germans had discovered the French plans with the result that the offensive was smashed before reaching the Germans' second line. The French, in ten days, lost 34,000 killed and 20,000 wounded.

The ex-Premier, M. Briand, dramatically intervened in the debate, declaring that on the authority of the British and French Governments, General Nivelle took command of the French and British Armies in January, 1917, and was entitled to give instructions to Sir Douglas Haig.

What then happened is wrapped in obscurity, but a Paris newspaper published a letter purported to have been written by M. Briand to Mr. Lloyd George, containing "of the tendencies of Sir Douglas Haig to evade instructions," and rendering a unity of command impossible.

#### FIUME SITUATION STILL UNSATISFACTORY. KING OF ITALY THREATENS TO ABDICATE.

LONDON, October 10th.

It is understood that the situation at Fiume remains very unsatisfactory, and involves grave possibilities of serious internal trouble in Italy as d'Annunzio's forces refuse to leave and the Army and Navy decline to compel them to do so.

It is reliably reported that the King of Italy has threatened to abdicate if the attitude of the Navy and Army does not change.

#### STRIKES IN FRANCE SITUATION IN BREAST VERY SERIOUS.

PARIS, October 10th.

The strike movement in Breast is very serious. Large bodies of workmen are idle.

The military are working the water and electricity services and are also carrying out funerals and helping in hospitals.

Four thousand strikers formed a procession singing revolutionary airs, and marched through the city to-day.

#### THE EMPIRE'S BIRTH RATE.

##### SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD'S VIEWS.

LONDON, October 11th.

Sir H. Rider Haggard, giving evidence before the National Birth-Rate Commission, dwelt on the dangers of artificially keeping down births, which is now widespread in every Western nation except, perhaps, Russia and Germany.

He expressed the opinion that unless a startling change occurred the Western races, within the next two centuries, would be submerged beneath the great influx from the teeming myriads of the East.

He doubted the effectiveness of appealing to the conscience of the Empire to stop this race suicide, but thought the State might stamp out diseases tending to sterilize the race, and also subsidize motherhood.

As a desperate ultimate resort, the State could directly or indirectly bring up all children, even holding out a kind hand to those not born in wedlock.

#### AMERICA'S ABILTY STRENGTH ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION OF \$15,000,000.

WASHINGTON, October 11th.

The Senate Military Committee has recommended an additional appropriation of \$15,000,000 for army aircraft construction, in connection with the establishment of air routes to Panama, Alaska and, probably, Asia.

#### THE PEACE TREATY. RATIFIED BY THE KING.

LONDON, October 10th.

H.M. the King has ratified the Peace Treaty.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE  
FRENCH SENATE.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Senate has unanimously adopted the Peace Treaty and the Anglo-American-French Treaty.

#### SITUATION IN TURKEY. MAY BE DANGEROUSLY COMPLICATED FOR THE ALLIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 10th.

The situation in Turkey is becoming dangerously complicated, and the Allies may soon be confronted with another troublesome problem.

The real object of the Nationalist movement, headed by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the spread of which led to the fall of Damad Ferid Pasha's Cabinet and the formation of a pro-Nationalist Ministry, is to uphold the integrity of the Empire.

The leaders of the movement oppose the European mandate, though, apparently, they would accept a mild form of American mandate.

In view of the situation, the Allies must take timely measures, as there is good reason to believe that if the Peace Terms clash with the Nationalist programme, the Government may be compelled to refuse to sign the Peace Treaty.

#### GERMANY. SENSATION IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BERLIN, October 11th.

There were stormy scenes in the National Assembly, when the Independent Socialist, Herr Hencke, condemned the suppression of the Independent Socialist newspapers, and made startling allegations that students' societies, ex-soldiers' societies, rifle clubs, gymnastic societies, and farmers are receiving arms in large numbers, which is a violation of the Peace Treaty.

There were indignant shouts of "You are hounding the Entente soldiery against Germany."

Herr Hencke retorted that he was speaking the truth.

The Nationalist, Herr Heintz, admitted that his party was striving to establish a Monarchy.

Dr. David reminded the House that the Monarchy had plunged Germany into the deepest misery.

#### GLASGOW UNIVERSITY. THE VACANT RECTORSHIP.

LONDON, October 10th.

Mr. Bonar Law will be the Unionist candidate and the Hon. Bertrand Russell the Socialist candidate for the Rectorship of Glasgow University. The election takes place on October 23th.

#### RACING AT HOME.

##### THE DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Duke of York Stakes resulted as follows:—

Grand Fleet ..... 1  
Six Berkeley ..... 2  
Vice Versa ..... 3

Ten horses ran. Won by three quarters of a length, two lengths separating second and third.

The betting was as follows:—Grand Fleet, 100 to 15; Six Berkeley, 5 to 1; Vice Versa, 7 to 1.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON. CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

President Wilson continues to improve but is still in bed.

#### HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. THE SUGAR CONVENTION ANNULLED.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

Holland and Belgium have mutually agreed on the immediate annulment of the sugar convention of 1902.

#### THE BULGARIAN TREATY. AN EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED.

PARIS, October 10th.

Bulgaria has been granted an extension up to October 25th to present her observations on the peace terms.

#### HUNGARY. RUMANIA TO PAY FOR HER LOOT.

PARIS, October 10th.

The Supreme Council has authorised the sending to Budapest of an Inter-Allied Commission, including a Rumanian delegate, to draw up an inventory of the articles requisitioned by Rumania.

#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. MR. BALFOUR ELECTED CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, October 10th.

Mr. Balfour has been elected Chancellor of the Cambridge University. He was not opposed.

#### FIRST SEA LORD.

LONDON, October 10th.

Reuter learns that Admiral Beatty will be shortly appointed First Sea Lord in succession to Admiral Wemyss, who retires on his own request.

#### ADMIRAL WEMYSS RETIRING.

LONDON, October 10th.

Reuter learns that Admiral Beatty will be shortly appointed First Sea Lord in succession to Admiral Wemyss, who retires on his own request.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 9th.

Silver is quoted at 62d. spot and 62½d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, October 10th.

Silver is quoted at 62½d. spot and 62½d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, October 9th.

Measures Montagu & Co.'s report states that the reported shipment of \$4,000,000 worth of gold to India from Montreal has been arranged.

The market is steady. The tone is fairly active.

The fall in price is due to the more ample supplies.

The Shanghai exchange quoted at 3½d. tad.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

##### FRENCH ARMY IN THE NEAR EAST.

PARIS, October 9th.

A Havas message says: General Gouraud, who, as Commander of the French Fourth Army, stopped the last German drive east of Rheims and who lost an arm in Gallipoli, has been appointed French High Commissioner in Syria and Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in the Near East.

#### AUTOMOBILE SHOW IN PARIS

PARIS, October 9th.

A large number of Chinese will soon leave Havre in the liner Bohemian for Canada, on their way back to China.

This is the third shipload of returning Chinese labourers to embark at Havre. There are still some 65,000 Chinese in France.

A Havas message says: President Poincaré with M. Deschanel formally opened to-day a show of the Automobile Industry in the Grand Palais, Champs-Élysées.

#### BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK. FEAR OF GERMAN COMPETITION A SHADOW.

LONDON, October 10th.

"Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, in a speech in the City on the outlook for British trade, referred to the great fear expressed that British trades are likely to be seriously hit by Germany, Japan and America. GERMANY CANNOT RECOVER FOR MANY YEARS."

"He said that careful investigations showed that it would perhaps be many years before Germany could rank among the great manufacturing nations of the world. She lacked raw materials and her workmen, hopeless and dispirited, were not working."

#### WHAT GERMANY IS NOT ABLE TO DO.

Referring to representations made by a recent deputation of toy manufacturers, he said that only £7 worth of German toys had entered the country since the Armistice, and the Board of Trade imported those in order to show British toy-men what Germany was not able to do. The fear of German competition was a shadow.

#### JAPANESE WORKMEN NOT SO SKILFUL AS BRITISH.

LONDON, October 10th.

Referring to Japanese competition, he drew attention to the wages of skilled workmen which was formerly in pennies daily but was now six shillings, while the cost of their staple food, rice, had more than quadrupled. Japanese workmen were in no way as skilful as British.

#### AMERICA NOT WELL-PLACED.

Another great bugbear was American competition. America was not well-placed for world trade. She also had her own troubles. Exchange also hindered American exports. He was convinced that America was unable to drive British trade from the markets of the world.

#### BRITAIN'S "SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES."

If the nation made up its mind to work together to serve the greater interests of our export trade, no nation was better situated than Britain to supply the world's shortage of goods.

#### TREACHEROUS MANUFACTURERS.

He sympathised with the workers' efforts to obtain a higher standard of life, but urged that greater production must accompany the demand. He denounced as treachery the action of the manufacturers who were guilty of limiting the output in order to keep up the prices.

#### NEW YORK STRIKE. THE PORT VIRTUALLY TIED UP.

NEW YORK, October 10th.

Owing to a strike of longshoremen, the port is virtually tied up. Thousands of tons of merchandise are awaiting shipment.

#### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS"]

#### THE ACTING PREMIER'S PLANS.

SHANGHAI, October 13th.

Kuo Wan-pang, the Acting Premier, is planning first to secure the co-operation of such Northern influential leaders as Fang Kwok-chung, Tso Kwan, Cheung Chok-lam, and Ngai Chi-chung to establish a powerful Government first and then arrange peace with the Canton Government.



# THE PRIDE OF THE PHILIPPINES



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SOLE AGENTS

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FOR

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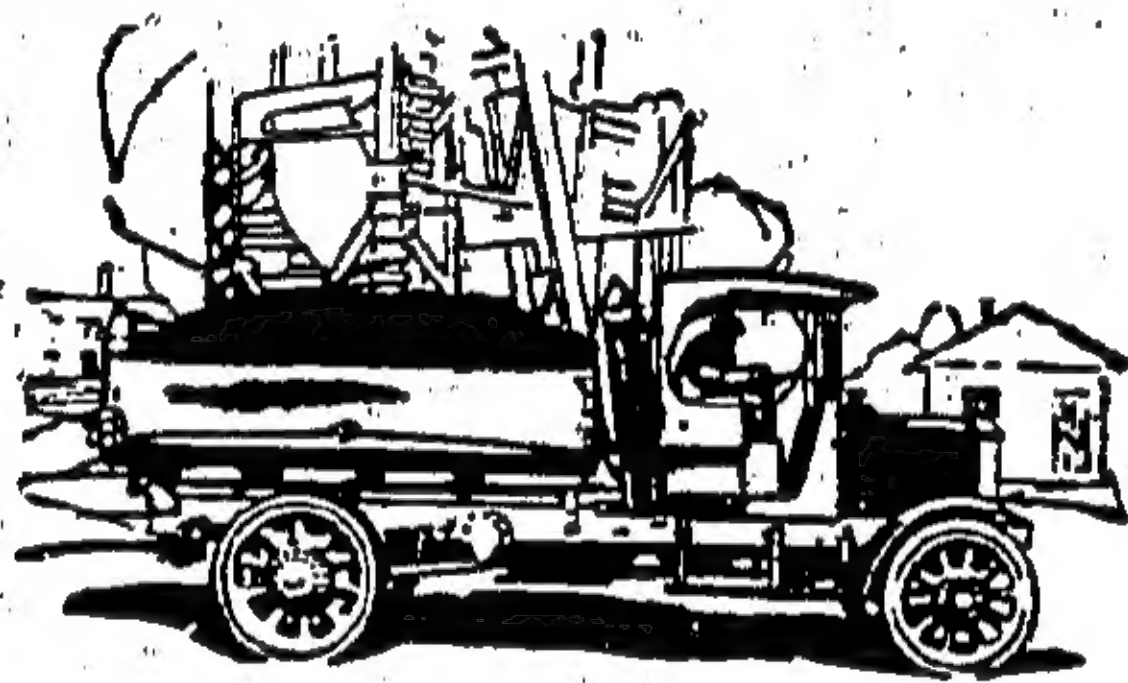
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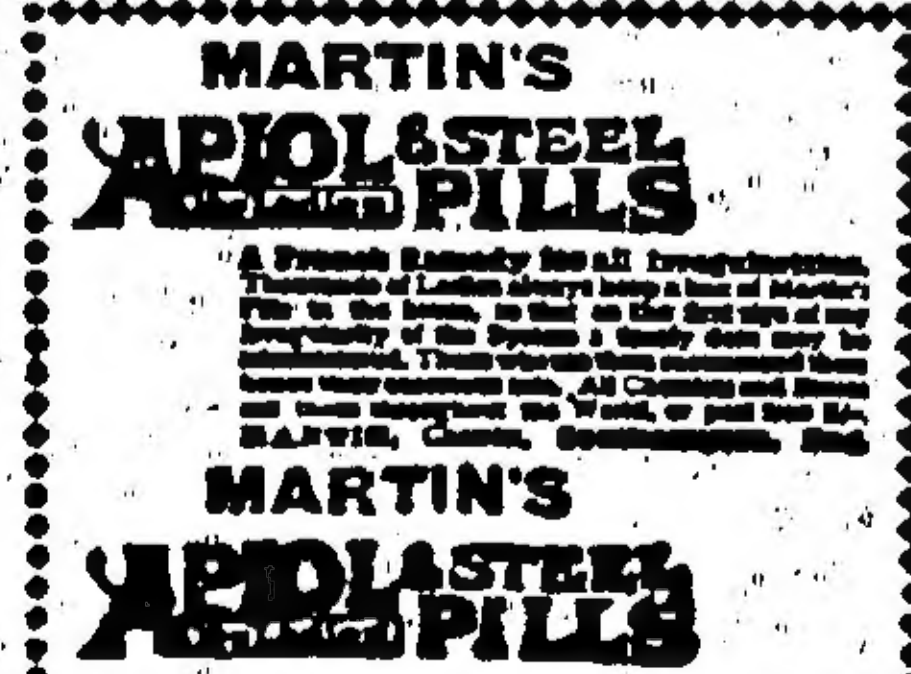
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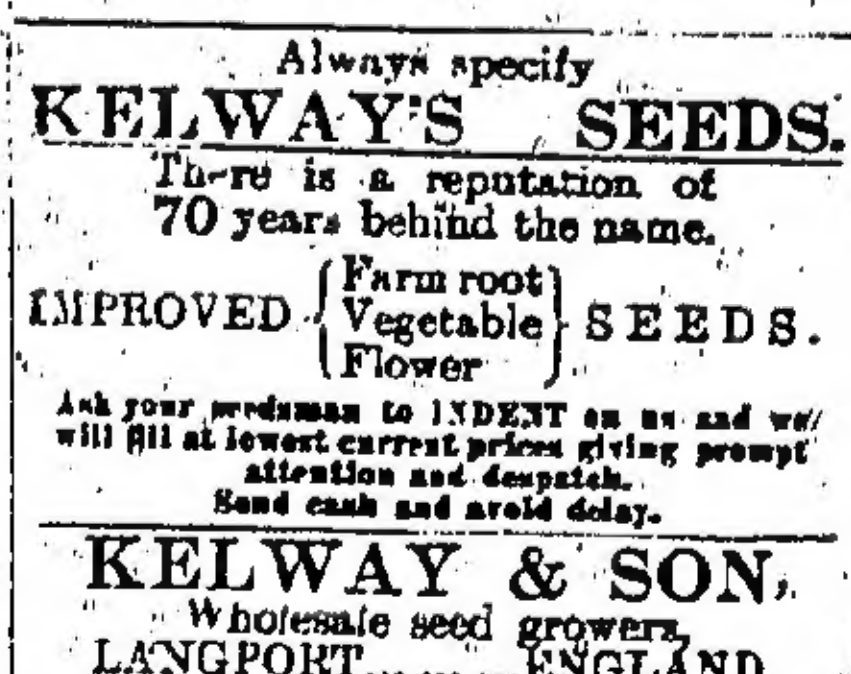
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and other STEEL and WIRE PRODUCTS

### WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

[BY A NEW SCRIBBLER.]

After many years of war and world-wide unrest, Hongkong still appears to be a beautiful haven of rest and peace—upwardly, at least, untouched and unchanged by all the eruptions and troubles that have created such change in the many and various fighting areas. The remembrance of conditions in other countries seems like a dream—unreal, fantastic—a dream of absorption in war-work, in relief legislation, and it is difficult to realise that this still continues in unabated vigour, and that in most centres the problems of readjustment grow more difficult every day as returned soldiers, with their wives and families, seeking labour, find themselves pushed out of former jobs by non-combatants, men—sometimes women.

A new-comer to Hongkong is bound to ask many questions, to wonder whether these problems exist and whether they are being tackled. One wonders whether the returned soldier has been welcomed in this country as in others, whether there are organizations arranging to meet ships carrying men who have served this country at the battle-front, whether local firms are granting their returned soldiers a month's leave or a month's extra pay in lieu of leave, whether they have treated the time of absence as service in respect of promotion and increased salary, or whether the years of war have been so much dead loss to any man whose duty to his country called him overseas. More questions—whether any banquet or special entertainment has been given by the Colony in honour of the men who have returned from danger and hardship, willingly borne, just to show them how grateful their fellow-townsmen and women are.

To the casual observer replies to these questions would appear to be in the negative. One hears of a peace-day review by the Acting Governor, at which all returned soldiers were invited to parade, but that seems to be the extent of the expressed appreciation of this Colony. However, it is quite possible that something big is brewing, and I personally have heard rumours that our new Governor intends to lead the fashion by giving a banquet or entertainment and do a little libelling on his own for the men who have helped to make it possible for British Colonies to continue to be ruled by the Crown and its representatives.

One of the big changes wrought by the war has been the lesson the women have learned as to their capabilities; they have come into a new kingdom—a kingdom of self-reliance and self-confidence. They have lived bachelor lives and thought men's thoughts for so long that many a girl—even many a wife and mother—is going to find that it will be impossible to don the old thoughts with the old draperies and petticoats. Of course, the eternal Eve is still there—the Eve who loves pretty clothes, flirtations, courtships, love and marriage—but there is something besides Eve the wife, the mother, the daughter, the play thing; there is Eve the pal, the co-worker, who is on strike for an eight-hour day, whether at work or play. She wants a little of both. Mostly the old Eve was either a household drudge minding the house and the babies and working 15 to 20 hours, against Adam's eight, or playing the clock round. The latter was mostly the Eve of the East, whose all play and no work was apt to turn her into rather a soulless, selfish individual ordering dresses—more or less cheap—by the bushel, dancing, swimming and golfing with a good-night kiss to the incidental babies who just kept a touch of humanity alive. This touch turned into a very useful and workable commodity when the cry of the Empire at war called to the best in all of us.

When the war started, the women of Hongkong said: "What shall we do?" They soon found the answer. I am going to deal briefly in this column, with the results of their work and cogitation. V.A.D., Red Cross, Relief and Comforts work will each have their turn. This week I propose, in view of coming events, to say a few words about the Children's Ministering League, which has kept its flag flying since Lady May, at the request of Lady Meath, started a branch in Hongkong. Originally intended to be a working bond between children all over the world, the nature of the work has somewhat changed, and the extraordinary conditions of the last few years have tended rather to divert the attention of the committee from the children's interest to the necessity of raising funds for orphans and for various organizations in the old country. It is now sincerely hoped to bring things back to the old footing—to see the beautiful ideals of the original founders carried out and the bond of love, kindness and general helpfulness established among the members by means of reunions of the children.

I have not had time to get into the full swing of the giddy social whirl of Hongkong, but hear murmurs of luncheon parties and tennis tournaments, golf handicaps, and belated dips at Repulse Bay.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### THE BRITISH POLICY OF SILENCE.

HOW IT DEFEATED THE SUBMARINES.

If the British, after capturing the German submarine *Bremen*, had not had some special reasons for preserving strict official silence in regard to their achievement, and for keeping the crew of the boat in the strictest sort of what in American Spanish war days was called "incommunicado," the course pursued would have been hard, or even impossible, to justify.

It has always been held, not quite obligatory, perhaps, but certainly something more than permissible, in war between honourable foes, for each to take some trouble to let the other know, by one means or another, the whereabouts of its missing men if they are still alive. This is usually done by allowing the prisoners to communicate briefly with their relatives, in order that their anxieties may be mitigated and that they may render such aid to them as circumstances permit. The Germans did it to a considerable extent, for the reason, a harsh critic would say, that thus the cost of feeding their prisoners was decreased, and, on general principles, the British should have done the same thing.

As a matter of fact, they did, except in the case of the men taken from destroyed or captured submarines. No information at all regarding them was given out, and every effort was made to prevent such information from reaching the public. So successful were these efforts that nothing but rumours of German submarines lying in British docks gained circulation, and nothing at all definite concerning their crews, not even whether they were dead or alive, was divulged. One result of this policy was that for three long years the fate of the *Bremen* was a complete mystery, outside of a narrow official circle in England, and of the men who had been on her their families, relatives, and friends heard never a word until, the other day, they were set free and sent home, to be received as risen from the dead.

Exceptional treatment was accorded by the British to the submarine crews because the submarine was itself exceptional—something new in marine warfare and a peril of such seriousness that new measures to make it less effective properly could be used. Had the Germans known where their undersea craft were in more than ordinary danger they could have refrained from sending them to such areas. Informed as to the means by which submarines were found and destroyed, or captured, they could have invented and used protective devices.

This knowledge, or some of it, the Germans surely would have received had the submarine prisoners been permitted to reveal even their continued existence. It is claimed, too, that the policy of silence had another effect, also important—that of weakening moral in the German submarine service—and it is even said that this is to the extent that at least a part of the insubordination that marked the German Navy through the latter part of its history. That theory is plausible, but it is not quite convincing. Germans are sentimental, but they are not sentimentalists, and it is not easy to believe that the demoralization of their navy was thus brought about. There were other and sufficient reasons for that.

### FAST DEAD CITY DISCOVERED BY AIRMAN.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Benzeley gives in the *Geographical Magazine* (London) an interesting example of how photography from an airship can extend our knowledge. When making an aerial reconnaissance in Mesopotamia over territory occupied by the Turks he took a series of photographs near Samarra which shows distinctly the ruins of an ancient city extending twenty miles along the Tigris River and two miles and a half wide, large enough to shelter easily 4,000,000 inhabitants.

This city would never have been noticed on earth, since it is not marked by anything but scattered hillocks, although pottery and medals had been discovered on the site. But the photographs show clearly its whole plan, with its fortifications, canals, for irrigation and streets. The fall of the aeroplane within the enemy lines and the capture of the passengers did not permit Colonel Benzeley to pursue his researches, but since the British occupied the territory an archaeological expedition, guided by the photographs, has begun to explore the dead city.

The Gymkhana meeting on Saturday was a great social success. Most of the clubs were empty—deserted in favour of the more exciting sport, where a little "flutter" on the tote proves an irresistible attraction, especially when following a nice luncheon party. Dances at the Peak Club and Peak Hotel are an established item of the winter programme, and are very popular. A new engagement in local society has delighted a large circle of mutual friends of the young couple.

A weekend item of picturesque interest was the launching of the *Har Tripper* by Lady Rees Davies. His Excellency was present and the affair was bright and enjoyable.

I shall be glad to receive any information of general interest to the women of the Colony and to inquire into the working of the various organizations for charity and good works, and where possible, to assist with such publicity as is feasible. Any communication addressed to "The Scribbler," *Hongkong Daily Press* Office, will receive attention and consideration.—Yours, etc.,

"THE SCRIBBLER."



### Let Cuticura Care for Baby's Skin

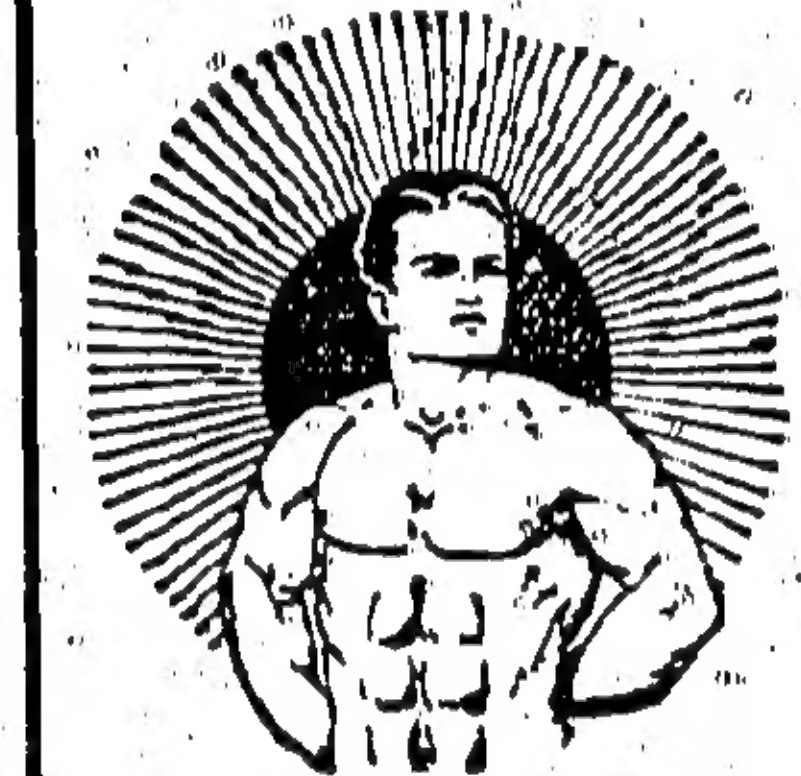
It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves skin eruptions which keep baby wakeful and restless, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to healing in most cases when it seems nothing would help.

Soap to cleanse. Ointment to heal. F. Newell & Sons, Ltd., 10, Charterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere.

[31-11]

### "I'M STRONG ONCE MORE"

"I was once weak, thin, emaciated, puny and colourless. Would you ever believe that I am the same man who came into your office three months ago? Look at me! See how well my muscles are developed. I have strength, vitality, energy, vim and vigour. That's what I call health. I'm a wonder. There is nothing like it to get 'stuck' and life into one."



Such are the enthusiastic expressions of an "AJAX" patient. That's what it does. It makes men out of the weakest specimens. It builds, builds, builds, the kind that are admired and honoured. Wouldn't you rather be such a man, and have people point to you and say: "Isn't he a fine fellow?" than be a weakling who is looked upon and despised? You can be if you will let us pour a stream of electric life into your weakened nerve centres while you sleep.

The "AJAX" BATTERY is a dry cell electric generator. It is always charged, always ready for use. It gives out its current whenever it is applied to the body. It is endorsed by the highest authorities as the only genuine electric body battery ever invented. This battery secured the Grand Prix and Gold Medal at the International Exhibition.

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[38-8]

### THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace—for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words: "It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that three symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

### BEECHAM'S PILLS.

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[1310]



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### WHO WILL BE THE NEXT PRIME MINISTER.

[By T. F. O'CONNOR, M.P.]

If Lloyd George goes under in the House of Commons owing to the split-up of the artificial fabric of the present Coalition, either he will force a dissolution or a new administration will carry on the present Parliament. This brings at once the difficult problem of who will lead the Tory party.

Bonar Law, the present leader, has many things in his favour. He has facility, dexterity of speech, perfect temper, modesty, straightforwardness, a candour at once disarming and perilous in parliamentary conflicts, where every word ought to be weighed. Another wonderful gift is a perfect memory. He never takes a note, can bring out long rows of figures without looking at a single document, and his speech goes easily from point to point without any aid even from the big bundles most practised speakers have to employ. His method of preparing a speech is to sit down in a comfortable chair for a couple of hours. When that is over he rises utterly exhausted by the mental effort but quite prepared to start out saying all he has arranged to say. This method of preparation partly accounts for his main defect of too candid utterance, for he speaks as a man thinking aloud, and a parliamentarian can never safely think aloud.

#### LACKS IRON IN TEMPERAMENT.

He also lacks that iron in his temperament which lies at the core of most great leaders of men. Parnell had it. Gladstone had it. Lloyd George has it. Bonar Law, intensely emotional, extremely modest, lacks self-confidence and shrinks from responsibility. His emotionalism is augmented by bitter personal sorrows. He lost the wife he adored several years ago. He has been heard to say in private that genuine interest in life had never been inspired since, and on top of this came the death of two boys in war. The latter loss cannot be mentioned by or to him without risking an outburst. In a speech celebrating the victory of the Allies he happened to mention the immense sacrifices victory cost and then had to pause several minutes before he could continue his speech.

One of these two sons was killed in the remote fighting in Mesopotamia. An Irish Catholic chaplain told Joe Devlin innumerable stories of the poor boy's bravery, usefulness and universal popularity with all comrades. Joe, though a most belligerent politician publicly, is notoriously kindhearted in private, and thought it his duty to go to Bonar Law and repeat these eulogiums as a salvo for the father's wounded heart, and as Joe spoke his eyes grew great tears streaming down Law's cheeks—a strangely touching scene between two men who represent the poles of opinion on Irish self-government.

As to Law's self-distrust, the proof is that he was offered the premiership on Asquith's fall but proffered the position to that terrible little Welshman, who knows fear neither of God nor man nor himself.

#### CECIL MAY GAIN CONTROL.

Finally Law has the great difficulty of no roots in the party which still largely represents the old order, the Established Church and broad acres. He is a Presbyterian Scotch-Irish Canadian, and before he entered politics was a Glasgow metal merchant. Arrogant Tories used to speak of him in private as a Scottish ironmonger. He has none of the commanding appearance that inspires confidence, very like the raw-boned, high-chinned, very like the typical Scotch professional golfer and finally he got the leadership as a compromise man between the rival claims of Walter Long, the best survival of the old Tory squirearchy once omnipotent in the Tory party, and Austen Chamberlain, the representative of the modern commercial Tory democracy, and these compromise candidates always bear the scar of these internal struggles as Abraham Lincoln did when he ousted Seward and Chase. Finally Law has no private weakness except love of a cigar and a game of bridge; his strongest drink is ginger beer.

These are reasons why people behind the scenes begin to discuss seriously the chance of Tory leadership passing to the hands of Lord Robert Cecil. It is an extraordinary example of continuity in English life that the Cecil family should still help to govern England three centuries after the original Cecil directed the foreign policy of Queen Elizabeth. Generations of undistinguished Cecils in the interval had held great posts, but once more the old family glories were revived when the late Lord Salisbury guided for years as Premier and Foreign Minister both the domestic and foreign policy of England.

A great journalist before he was a great politician, one of the founders of the *Saturday Review*, "once the most powerful weekly in England, and its most mordant writer, a poor younger son, who made a love match with the daughter of a judge then considered the last word almost in a *mealliance*, Lord Salisbury had the struggles of a young journalist till the death of his elder brother brought him in direct succession to a great title and huge family estates, mainly consisting of big ground-rents in the most central parts of London off the big street known as the Strand.

#### SONS ARE DISTINGUISHED.

His sons are all distinguished. One is a bishop. The present Lord Salisbury is a prominent, though not powerful, figure in the House of Lords. The chief brains, however, are divided between two sons in the House of Commons—Lord Hugh and Lord Robert. Lord Hugh is one of the true orators of his time with an extraordinary wealth of beautiful diction, capable of "sestuffs" as you call it in America, on occasion and of lifting the whole House of Commons to that deadly stillness which is the greatest demonstration of an orator's omnipotence over

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### STARTLING DISCLOSURES IN AIR MINISTRY REPORT.

WAGES FOR "DEAD" MEN.

#### REFUSAL TO PROSECUTE.

Startling disclosures are made in the latest report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure which was issued as a White Paper on August 9th. It deals principally with affairs affecting the Air Ministry. Some twenty-nine witnesses were examined, and as the result of the investigation the report says:—Your committee are of opinion that a very unsatisfactory state of affairs has been revealed. In their opinion, when cases of negligence or fraud have been discovered, action should be taken against the offenders regardless of whether they are officials of the department or not.

Evidence of a remarkable character was given by Sir John Hunter, Administrator of Works and Buildings. He told the members that, speaking generally, no man of the 70,000 engaged on the work of the erection of aerodromes had earned the money he received, and he went on to give details of a specific case in which, he alleged, there had been a conspiracy. This was at Renfrew, and he charged Government men and contractor's men with regularly drawing money as wages for men who did not exist. He had four men arrested, but the Lord Advocate declined to order a prosecution, on the ground that the evidence available was not sufficient to afford any strong probability of obtaining a conviction. The men were accordingly freed. The letter from the Lord Advocate's secretary put forward the following additional reason for not taking action:—

Further, a prosecution would reveal what appears to be inefficiency and absence of control on the part of the representatives of the Ministry on the spot.

Sir John Hunter went on to state that from the investigations made by a firm of measurers it appeared that there was a sum of about £50,000 charged by the contractor for, and that he had applied to the War Office asking them to contract a martial officer employed by the Air Ministry on the same contract whom he suspected of fraud, but that they refused to take any action, and informed him that he ought to take criminal proceedings.

#### W.R.A.F. CLOTHING CONTRACT.

Revelations of an equally extraordinary character were made in the report relating to a clothing contract for the Women's Royal Air Force. Briefly, the story told to the Committee by Miss O'Sullivan, the Clothing Controller of the Force, was that a contract for 60,000 garments was given to a Manchester firm whose patterns had been rejected in favour of those of another establishment; that the deliveries were not up to sample; and that she, found, that the contractors were being cut on the bias instead of on the straight, a course which, if pursued, would have resulted in a saving to the advantage of the contractor of three-quarters of a yard per garment.

The Committee's comment regarding the Lord Advocate is that "they regret very much that he should have taken up the position that he did."

the emotions of an audience. But he is eccentric, impracticable, superstitious, and so pronounced an adherent of the Established Church as to be regarded with hatred by a substantial and distrustful by that middle-class commercial element which has entered into the modern Tory party, an element, besides, which has that distrust of sacerdotalism which is at the roots of the overwhelming majority of rationalistic Englishmen.

Lord Robert has not the great gifts of great objects of his brother, though he also suffers from the taint of sacerdotalism. He resigned his appointment in the ministry some months ago because his views on the Welsh Church Disendowment Act, a measure about which all classes feel absolute indifference with the exception of bitter High Churchmen in England and perverted Nonconformists in Wales.

But Lord Robert, as a practising barrister for many years, is a husband and father, while Lord Hugh remains an obstinate bachelor. He has mixed more with men and realities than Lord Hugh and thus unlearned something of the narrow Tory, High Church, squirearchical creed in which he was brought up in the old Elizabethan mansion called Hatfield, where his great progenitor invested some of the big plunder Henry VIII. practised on the lands of the great monasteries at the time of the Reformation. He has not a particle of the resounding, inspired oratory of his brother, but practice in the law courts has given him considerable debating powers, and he knows the technique of the House of Commons' work. He enhanced his reputation enormously by his work on the League of Nations in Paris, and surprised and delighted old-time radical opponents, by democratic, humanitarian instincts entirely denied him in former epochs of his career.

He has a striking, rather than handsome, personal appearance. His height, though great, is diminished by a heavy stoop in the shoulders, the face is thin and sallow, and he is lanky with thin, long legs characteristic of all the present Cecil family, while their father was huge to obesity.

His traditions are all with the old Tory party, and he shares some of their prejudices with a certain admixture of modernity learned in the law courts and Parliament. In the old days, when he was in opposition to Lloyd George and the Irish Nationalists, he was extraordinarily excitable for an Englishman, interrupting constantly, sometimes almost shrieking, revealing a certain neurotic tendency in keeping with his physique. I would compare him with Claude Frolan, the unhappy priest, who loved Esmeralda in Victor Hugo's romance, "Notre Dame," and was thrown by Quasimodo from the pinnacles of the great cathedral.

—New York Herald.

COMING SOON!

EDGAR WARWICK'S  
**VANITY FAIR**

[1361]

## THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

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MARINE MOTORS AND MOTOR-BOATS.  
MOTOR LIGHTING AND PUMPING SETS.  
SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.  
THORNYCROFT OIL FUEL SYSTEM.

Commercial, High-speed and Pleasure Craft.

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Our Motor Engineer and our Naval Architect, both Thornycroft experts, now resident in Shanghai, will give attention to all inquiries.

Early deliveries can be made of 15-h.p., 20-h.p., 25-h.p., and 70-h.p. Kerosene Marine Engines.

R. R. ROXBURGH,  
Manager for China.

[1353]

## SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

Distributors for

COLE DODGE & OLDSMOBILE Cars,  
FEDERAL Trucks—FISK Tires,  
HARLEY-DAVIDSON Motorcycles,  
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Motor Car Storage  
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Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision.  
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Inquiries and Inspection Invited.

Call at our Motor Garage  
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## LA MINERVA CIGARS de LUXE

When did I first smoke a "La Minerva" Cigar?  
let me see—I think it was in '87. He was quite a youngster then, in 1883 he was born. Never before was his appeal to moderate and modern men so great as now. Have you tried one lately?

EPICURES one of the "LA MINERVA" family

ACTUAL SIZE, in Boxes of 25, \$2.

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### FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[81]

### THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THE RAPID CURE

No. 1 For Rheumatism, No. 2 For Blood & Skin Diseases, No. 3 For Gout, No. 4 For Stomach & Liver Disorders, No. 5 For Nerve & Brain Diseases, No. 6 For Women's Complaints, No. 7 For Children's Diseases, No. 8 For All Diseases, No. 9 For All Diseases, No. 10 For All Diseases.

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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

October 12th

Kanjo Maru, Japanese str. 941 tons, Capt. Mura, from Kifu, with a cargo of coal. Yuyama Tanko. Steamer, British str. 1,308 tons, Capt. W. Cooker, from Singapore, with a general cargo. B. & S.

October 13th

Borneo Maru, Japanese str. 2,435 tons, Capt. Umakoshi, from Moji, with a general cargo. Dodwell & Co. Choy Sang, British str. 1,435 tons, Capt. Baker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. M. & Co. Cornelia, British str. 215 tons, Capt. Goerret, from Swatow, with a general cargo. Braga. Hainan Maru, Chinese str. 1,233 tons, Capt. Wallace, from Canton, with a general cargo. C.M.S.N. & Co. Long Sang, British str. 1,003 tons, Capt. Baker, from Manila, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co. Mo Hong, Chinese str. 701 tons, Capt. Lashkovsky, from Mucan, Wah Hong. Saitoh Maru, Japanese str. 1,290 tons, Capt. Yabuta, from Canton. Dodwell & Co. Sinking Maru, British str. 1,106 tons, Capt. Eddy, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. B. & S. St. Albans, British str. 6,000 tons, Capt. G. L. Smith, from Sydney, with a general cargo. Gibb, Livingston.

## PASSENGERS

## ARRIVALS

Per s.s. St. Albans, on October 13th, Mr. Welter, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss F. Hillier, Mr. Logan-Russell, Rev. and Mrs. Mawson, Dr. and Mrs. Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Kirk, Miss Raine, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. R. D. Wilks, and Mr. W. Bishop.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Wakana Maru (European line) left Shanghai for this port on October 14th, and is expected here on October 15th. The N.Y.K. s.s. Totomi Maru (Bombay line) left Singapore for this port on October 10th, and is expected here on October 18th.

## FOR NEW YORK

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about December 1st.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents

KONINKYKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on November 7th, at 3 p.m. to,

PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
TRANS-PACIFIC-FREIGHT-SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)  
"ICONIUM" ... About Oct. 22nd.  
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... About Oct. 25th.  
"WHEATLAND" ... About Nov. 1st.  
"ENDICOTT" ... About Nov. 3rd.  
"CREVECOEUR" ... About Dec. 20th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)  
"HARTLAND" ... About Nov. 14th.  
"NISHIMAH" ... About Nov. 30th.  
"MONTAGUE" ... About Dec. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## SHIPPING ITEM.

The s.s. St. Albans, with the Australian mails arrived yesterday. Captain G. L. Smith, R.N.R., who now commands this vessel is well-known to Hongkong residents as the popular skipper of s.s. Aldenham and the s.s. Empire. He was in command of the latter when she was sold by the Eastern and Australian S.S. Co., and had charge of the Empire while she was carrying Chinese coolies from Tientsin to France. After relinquishing command of the Empire, Captain Smith, being an R.N.R. officer, was put in command of H.M.A.S. Mourmelon, and remained in command until long after the signing of the Armistice.

## WEATHER REPORT.

October 13th, at 10.25.—Warning to Hongkong, Philippi, Coast Forts, etc.—Depression in lat. 15, lon. 105 deg. E, direction unknown, filling up.

October 13th, 10.30.—No returns from Vladivostok, Weihaiwei, Japan or Formosa. Pressure has increased moderately over N.E. China and slightly over S. China.

Another anti-cyclone has formed over China. The typhoon entered the coast to the south of Tientsin last night and is now filling up.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.89 inch. Total since January 1st, 11.07 inches, against an average of 78.80 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

District Forecast.  
Hongkong to Gap Road—N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy at first, clearing later.

Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, strong.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamcocks) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

## VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

## BY THE PEARL RIVER.

Captain C. V. LLOYD.  
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.  
PRICE ..... \$1.75.

On Sale at:—  
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.  
Messrs. KELLY & WALKER, Ltd.  
Messrs. BREWER & Co.  
Canton: Messrs. A. R. WATSON & Co.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

TO STRAITS, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"PRINCESSIN"	31st Oct.	22nd Nov.	1st Dec.
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	12th Dec.
"NOVARA"	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

For BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DUNERA"	12th Nov.	29th Nov.
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For CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong (about)	Due Calcutta (about)
"JAPAN"	22nd Oct.	13th Nov.

For SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

"GREGORY APCAR"	18th Oct.	Due Yokohama about
"DUNERA"	24th Oct.	28th Oct. (Kobe)
"NOVARA"	7th Nov.	31st Oct. (Shanghai)

## WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Vaux Road Central HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM  
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Kobe Direct		15th Oct.
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports		Early Nov.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.  
For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to—  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
AGENTS

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## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

## Sailings from Hongkong.

"BURYMEDON"	via Panama	30th Oct.
"BURYCLOCHUS"	via Panama	30th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th Nov.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Panama	22nd Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

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## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"BANGSANG"	Wed. 13th Oct. D'light
SHANGHAI	"CHOYANG"	Thurs. 16th Oct. D'light
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Thurs. 16th Oct. 3 P.M.
KOBE	"FOOSANG"	Fri. 17th Oct. D'light
MANILA	"LOONG-PANG"	Fri. 17th Oct. 2 P.M.
TIENKIN, via WEIHAIWEI and CHEKOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Sat. 18th Oct. Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 24th Oct. 2 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau, and Lahad Dava.

TIENKIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description filed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

LLOYD TRIESTINO  
S.S. "NIPPON"

For SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and TRIESTE End of November.

To be followed by

## S.S. "PERSIA"

## S.S. "AFRICA"

For freight or passage apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

[1122]

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## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	TO VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Japan	Nov. 5	Nov. 26
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Monteagle	Dec. 19	Jan. 12
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan	Dec. 31	Jan. 21
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Gold
18,850 Tons Reg.	Gold 6,000 Tons Reg.	Gold
EMPERESS OF ASIA	18,850 Tons Reg.	18,850 Tons Reg.
18,850 Tons Reg.	18,850 Tons Reg.	18,850 Tons Reg.

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registrations for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage, rates, and regulations, apply to the Agents, Messrs. J. H. WALLACE & Co., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SMIRNA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SMIRNA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

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(R. LLOYD & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Russ & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 14th Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 14th Oct. Noon
NEWCEWANG	"PAOTING"	On 15th Oct. 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 15th Oct. Noon
WENAIWAI, CHEFOO, N'CHOW and T'AI	"HUICOW"	On 15th Oct. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th Oct. Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 16th Oct. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 28

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days.)

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY, 14th Oct. at Noon.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 17th Oct. at 1 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 21st Oct. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARAIAK & CO.,  
General Manager.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Dec. 31st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Queen's Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leaves Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
PRINCESSIN	21st October	22nd Nov.	1st Dec.
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leaves Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DUNERA	13th Nov.	29th Nov.

FOR

## CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS &amp; RANGOON.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong (about)	Due at Calcutta about
JAPAN	22nd Oct.	13th Nov.

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due at Yokohama about
GREGORY APCAR	19th Oct.	28th Oct. (Kobe)
DUNERA	24th Oct.	28th Oct. (Shanghai)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	1st Nov.

Tickets Interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

"KATORI MARU" (omitting Shanghai)	Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.
"SUWA MARU" (omitting Manila)	Saturday, 1st Nov. at 11 a.m.

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

"SHIDZU-KA MARU"	Friday, 17th Oct. at Noon.
"KAGA MARU"	Friday, 31st Oct. at Noon.

## MELBORNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

"NIKKO MARU"	Saturday, 25th Oct. at 11 a.m.
"AKI MARU"	Wednesday, 19th November.

## NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Manzanilla, San Francisco, Panama &amp; Colon.

"TOKIWA MARU"	Middle of November
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## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

"SHINRYU MARU"	Tuesday, 21st October.
"TENSIN MARU"	End of October.

## CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

"KANAGAWA MARU"	Sunday, 2nd Nov.
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## JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

"AKI MARU"	Saturday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.
"TANGO MARU"	Saturday, 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.

## SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

"SHINGO MARU" (omitting Shanghai)	Tuesday, 14th October.
"NAGATO MARU" (omitting Shanghai)	Thursday, 16th October.
"TAMBA MARU"	Saturday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.
"TOTOMI MARU" (omitting Shanghai)	Monday, 20th October.

## EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam etc.)

"WAKASA MARU" (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Wednesday, 15th October.
"DELAGUA MARU" (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Saturday, 25th October.
"TOYOOKA MARU" (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 30th October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"SHINYO MARU"	32,000	Oct. 29th.
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	Nov. 14th.
"KORRA MARU"	30,000	Nov. 26th.
"SIBERIA MARU"	30,000	Nov. 28th. (from Kobe)
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	Dec. 5th.
"TENYO MARU"	32,000	Dec. 19.

\* omitting Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND TIQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"SEIYO MARU"	16,000	Nov. 4th.
"KIYO MARU"	17,500	Jan. 8th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" 30,000	On or about 29th Oct.
MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUESSAU, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" 30,000	On or about 10th Nov.
MARSEILLE via SAIGON & PORTS of call	"PAUL LECAT" 30,000	On or about 2nd Nov.

MARSEILLE via SAIGON & PORTS of call

SHANGHAI ... "SUHARNHORST" ... On or about 30th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CELEBES MARU"	Thursday, 30th October.
"ALPS MARU"	End of November.

## GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

## BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

## BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU"	Wednesday, 22nd October.
"SAIGON MARU"	Beginning of November.

## SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU"	Saturday, 1st November.
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## SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"MADRAS MARU"	Middle of November.
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## VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU"	Saturday, 17th October.
"AFRICA MARU"	Thursday, 13th November.

## JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"INDO MARU"	Tuesday, 14th October.
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## KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

## For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU"	Thursday, 23rd Oct. at 8 a.m.
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## For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	Wednesday, 15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Nov. 4th, Nov. 22nd, Oct. 15th Noon.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princes' Buildings.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street.

Tel. 1945



